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EXAMINER
HUYNH, CONG LAC T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 02/20/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

		Application No.		Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/299,724		KAGLE, JONATHAN	
		Examiner		**Art Unit**	
		Cong-Lac Huynh		2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 November 2002</u> .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-61</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-61</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on <u>25 November 2002</u> is: a)☒ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>6</u> .   6)☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 11/25/02 to the application filed on 04/27/99.

2.   Claims 1-61 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 17, 23, 39, 45 are independent claims.

3.   The objections of claims 11, 20, 42 as including informalities have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

4.   The rejections of claims 21-22 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

Information Disclosure Statement

5.   With regard to the IDS filed 11/25/02, the co-pending application has been crossed out on the Form 1449 since it is inappropriate for US Patent Applications to be printed on the Patent. Applicant is required to cite any related applications on the first page of the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7.   Claims 45-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable

one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to
make and/or use the invention.

Independent claim 45, <u>as amended</u>, includes in the preamble the feature "for
transmission of the <u>finished markup language page</u> to a server."
It is noted that the added feature in the preamble is not consistent with the specification
"Once a user is satisfied with the **web page layout**, an upload command is selected
and the **finished page <u>layout</u>** is uploaded to a server (remote computer 109 in FIGURE
1). <u>The source files associated with each template is mapped to the template</u> **at the
server**" (specification, page 13, lines 4-6).
What is uploaded to the server is the layout of the web page, not the finished markup
language page.
Since the finished web page is <u>created at the server</u> by mapping the source files to the
selected template as disclosed, there is no need for transmission of the **finished
markup language page** to a server.

Dependent claims 46-61 are rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base
claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

>   (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
>   forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 1-61 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Ferris et al. (US Pat No. 5,937,418, 8/10/99, filed 7/1/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Ferris discloses uploading a finished web page layout

to a server, the finished web page layout including at least one selected layout template

(figure 5, #88, #96; col 5, line 58 to col 6, lines 1-15, 21-47, the page created with the

selected title template is for presentation to user; the fact that the web client requests for

update information from the server inherently shows that a web page with the added

data is uploaded to the server before being presented to users; figure 1: the wire copy

clients 16A-D include the *template* set 26, which contains *finished web page layouts*,

which is suggested to be uploaded to the wire copy server to fill out data into the

template; figure 2 and col 3, lines 10-23: the wire copy client 16 each includes a web

presenter and a *template set*).

Ferris does not explicitly disclose selecting a style template for a predetermined region

of a web page layout, the selected style template including at least one HTML code

defining a style of the style template.

Instead Ferris discloses selecting a template for a title written in HTML (col 5, lines 41-

67; col 6, lines 21-36, a user selects a title template by clicking on the word "Title 1"

then the title file will be inserted into the template for creating the web page).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Ferris to include selecting a style template for a

predetermined region of a web page layout, the selected style template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template because of the following reason. The title is considered as a predetermined region of the web page layout since it was well known that a title was in the top region of a web page. The fact that the template, a style sheet written, for instance, in HTML, into which documents or data files are inserted for a stylized presentation by the presenter (col 5, lines 46-50) shows that the template includes at least one HTML code for defining the style of the template.

Regarding claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris does not disclose that the predetermined region of the web page layout is a *horizontal region spanning an entire width of* the web page layout.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include that the predetermined region of the web page is a horizontal region since it was well known in the art that any title (as mentioned in claim 1) takes a horizontal space. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include spanning the title to the entire width of the web page layout since it was well known in the art that enlarging the title to some degree can make it take the entire width of the web page layout.

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris does not disclose inserting the

information related to the style of the template into the space before the step of

uploading the finished web page layout.

Instead Ferris discloses the summary file inserted in the template for presenting to

users (col 6, lines 3-20; figure 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include inserting

the information related to the style of the template into the space before the step of

uploading the finished web page layout since the summary file may contain information

related to the web page including the style of the layout of the web page.

Regarding claims 4 and 5, which are dependent on claim 3, Ferris discloses the

information related to the style of the template is a title and textual information (refer to

claim 1).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 3, Ferris discloses that the information

related to the style of the template include hypertext link information (col 5, lines 46-57).

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 3, Ferris does not disclose that the

information related to the style of the template includes at least two of image

information, graphical information, textual information and audio information.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to have modified Ferris to include at least two of image information,

graphical information, textual information and audio information since it was well known

in the art that a web page was a hypermedia document including text, graphics, and audio data.

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 3, Ferris discloses that the information related to the style of the style template is a pointer to a file containing information that is to be inserted into the selected template (col 6, lines 21-36, inserting the called file into the template inherently discloses that the program for performing that function includes the pointer to the called file to be inserted into the template).

Regarding claims 9-11, which are dependent on claim 8, Ferris does not disclose that the file contains image information, graphical information, and audio information. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include the image, graphics and audio information in the file since it was well known in the art that a web page is a hypermedia document which may include text, image, and audio.

Regarding claim 12, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris discloses that the selected style template *is one of* a title template, a text template, an audio template, a picture template, a parallel column template and a navigational bar template (col 6, lines 21-36, the selected template *is the title template* since the title file is called to be inserted in the template).

Regarding claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris does not disclose that the step of selecting the style template includes a step of selecting a graphical icon representing the style of the template. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified to include in Ferris selecting a graphical icon representing the style of the template since it was well known that a web page is a hypermedia document which includes text, graphics, and audio data, and Ferris does teach that the HTML file includes tables and graphs (col 4, lines 42-53, the system performs minor formatting...insuring that tables or graphs are stored in an appropriate manner). The graph feature suggests that the graph is one of the template styles and a graphical icon representing the style of the template.

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris does not explicitly disclose concatenating a plurality of selected style templates to generate the finished web page layout.

Instead Ferris discloses storing templates and data files rather than complete fully formatted pages (col 7, lines 15-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include concatenating a plurality of selected style templates to generate the finished web page layout because in Ferris the fact that storing the templates and data files instead of complete fully formatted pages suggests that a fully formatted page be created by including a plurality of templates with associated data files.

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Ferris does not explicitly disclose recording a finished web page layout as a macro style template. However, as mentioned on claim 14, Ferris suggests creating fully formatted pages by including a plurality of templates for parts of a web page.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include recording a finished web page layout as a macro style template since a fully formatted page created by *including a plurality of templates* is considered a finished web page layout with a macro template, and since it was well known in the art that once data is created, the data must be stored for later use. In other words, recording such a finished web page layout must be performed.

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Ferris discloses:

- selecting a template (col 5, lines 45-67)

- inserting data related to the style of each style template (col 5, lines 45-67; col 6, lines 21-45, insert the title file into the title template)

- uploading a finished web page layout to the server, the finished web page layout formed from the macro style template (col 5, line 58 to col 6, lines 1-2, 31-36, the fact that the web page created from a plurality of templates is presented to users inherently discloses that the page is uploaded to the server prior being sent to users)

Ferris does not disclose:

- selecting a macro style template

- inserting information related to the style of each style template forming the macro style template

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include selecting a macro style template and inserting information related to the style of each style template forming the macro style template because of the following reason. Ferris provides the ability of *selecting a template and inserting data into said template*. Ferris, therefore, suggests the ability of selecting a macro template and inserting data related to the style of each style template forming the macro style template since *a macro style template is merely a template of series of templates* and inserting is repeated for many templates in the same manner as for one template.

Regarding claim 21, which is dependent on claim 16, Ferris does not explicitly disclose that *the macro style template* includes a style template that is one of a title template, a text template, an audio template, a picture template, a parallel column and a navigational bar template.

However, Ferris discloses that *the style template* includes a style template that is *one of* a title template, a text template, an audio template, a picture template, a parallel column and a navigational bar template (col 6, lines 21-36, the selected template is the title template since the title file is called to be inserted into the template).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Ferris to include said feature of the macro style template

since *a macro style template is merely a template of series of templates.*

Regarding claim 22, which is dependent on claim 16, Ferris does not explicitly disclose

selecting a graphical icon representing the macro style template. However, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to have modified to include in Ferris selecting a graphical icon representing the

macro style template since it was well known that a web page is a hypermedia

document which includes text, graphics, and audio data, and Ferris does teach that the

HTML file includes tables and graphs (col 4, lines 42-53, the system performs minor

formatting...insuring that tables or graphs are stored in an appropriate manner). The

graph feature suggests that the graph is one of the template styles and a graphical icon

representing the style of the template. Further, as stated above, *a macro style template*

is merely a template of series of templates. Therefore, if a template can be represented

by a graphical icon, then a set of templates can be represented by said graphical icon.

Regarding independent claim 17, Ferris does not explicitly disclose selecting a macro

style template for a web page layout, the macro style template including at least one

style template for a predetermined region of the web page layout, each selected style

template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template

Instead Ferris discloses:

- selecting a template for a title (col 5, lines 45-67; col 6, lines 21-36)

- uploading a finished web page layout to the server, the finished web page layout
  formed from the <u>macro style template</u> (col 5, line 58 to col 6, lines 1-2, 31-36, the
  fact that the <u>web page created from a plurality of templates</u> is presented to users
  inherently discloses that the page is uploaded to the server prior being sent to
  users)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention
was made to have modified Ferris to include selecting a macro style template and
inserting information related to the style of each style template forming the macro style
template because of the following reason. Ferris provides the ability of selecting a *title
template* and inserting data into said template. Ferris, therefore, suggests the ability of
selecting a macro style template for a web page layout where the macro style template
including at least one style template for a predetermined region of the web page layout
since *a macro style template is merely a template of series of templates,* and *the title
can be considered as a predetermined region of the web page layout.* In addition, since
the template is for a HTML document, the template must include HTML code for
defining the style template.

Regarding claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Ferris does not explicitly disclose
that the predetermined region of the web page layout is a horizontal region spanning an
entire width of the web page layout.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include that the predetermined region of the web page is a horizontal region since it was well known in the art that any title takes a horizontal space. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include spanning the title to the entire width of the web page layout since it was well known in the art that enlarging the title to some degree can make it take the entire width of the web page layout.

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 17, Ferris does not disclose inserting the information related to the style of the template into the space before the step of uploading the finished web page layout.

Instead Ferris discloses the summary file inserted in the template for presenting to users (col 6, lines 3-20; figure 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include inserting the information related to the style of the template into the space before the step of uploading the finished web page layout since the summary file may contain information related to the web page including the style of the layout of the web page.

Regarding claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, Ferris discloses that the information related to the style of the style template *is one of* a title, text, a pointer to a file containing image information, a pointer to a file containing graphical information, a

pointer to a file containing audio information, and hypertext link information (col 6, lines

21-36, the title file is information to be inserted into the selected template).

Claims 23-38 are for a computer-readable medium of method claims 1-16, and are

rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 39-42 are for a computer-readable medium of method claims 17-20, and are

rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 43-44 are for a computer-readable medium of method claims 21-22, and are

rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 45, Ferris discloses:

- displaying a plurality of style templates on a display, each style template

representing a layout style for a predetermined region of a web page layout

(figure 1, #24 Web Presenter, #26 Template Set; figure 2, #26 Template set, #28,

Browser; col 7, lines 15-27, storing templates of different parts of a web page for

dynamically creating a web page inherently shows that these templates must be

displayed for selecting)

- receiving a style template selection signal indicative of a user interface selection

device pointing at a selected style template on the display (figure 5, #82 Select

Appropriate Template, #90 Received hyperlink request from page presented?)

- displaying the style layout for the predetermined region of the web page layout in response to the received style template selection signal (figure 5, #82 Select appropriate template, #88 and #96, Present page)

Ferris does not disclose that the selected style template associated with at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template. Instead Ferris discloses that <u>the template, a style sheet written, for instance, in HTML, into which documents or data files are inserted for a stylized presentation by the presenter</u> (col 5, lines 46-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Ferris to include the selected style template associated with at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template since the fact that the template, which is a style sheet, in HTML suggests that the code for defining the style of the template be the HTML code.

Regarding claim 46, which is dependent on claim 45, Ferris discloses:

- selecting a template (col 5, lines 45-67)

- uploading a finished web page layout to the server, the finished web page layout including at least on selected style template (col 5, line 58 to col 6, lines 1-2, 31-36; col 7, lines 15-27; figure 5; the fact that a *web page created from a plurality of templates* is presented to users inherently discloses that the page is uploaded to the server prior being presented to users)

Ferris does not disclose:

- displaying an uploading layout command selection on the display

- receiving an uploading layout entry selection signal indicative of the user

interface device pointing at the uploading layout entry command selection

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Ferris to include the steps of "displaying ..." and

"receiving....", into Ferris since the fact that Ferris discloses selecting a template

inherently shows that Ferris includes displaying uploading layout commands for

selecting and the selection signal when a user selects a template.

Claims 47-61 include the same limitations as in claims 2-16, and are rejected under the

same rationale.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/25/02 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicants argue that Ferris does not teach or render obvious the feature "uploading of

a finished web page to a server" since the web page in Ferris is created from a server,

not from a client (remark, pages 6-8).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

It appears that Applicants use the phrase "a finished web page" (remark, page 6, the

last line) and the phrase "a finished web page layout" (remark, page 7, pages 4-5)

interchangeably.

It is not the case. The two phrases have different meanings. One is *a complete web page*. The other is merely *a complete layout of the web page* or the template of the web page.

Independent claims 1 and 17 refer to "uploading a <u>finished web page</u> **layout** to a server", not "uploading a <u>finished web page</u> to a server."

Therefore, only the finished web page layout is uploaded to a server, not the finished web page to be uploaded to the server.

Applicants argue that the Office Action fails to provide support in the prior art sufficient to make out a case of obviousness since Ferris, the reference used in claims 1-61 rejections, does not disclose "*selecting a style template* for a predetermined region of a web page layout, the selected template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template" (remark, pages 8-10).

Examiner agrees that Ferris does not disclose explicitly "*selecting a style template* for a predetermined region of a web page layout, the selected template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template."

However, as argued in claim 1 rejection, Ferris discloses ***selecting a template for a title written in HTML*** (col 5, lines 41-67; col 6, lines 21-36, a user selects a title template by clicking on the word "Title 1" then the title file will be inserted into the template for creating the web page).

The title is considered as a **predetermined region of the web page layout** since it was well known that a title was in the top region of a web page.   Examiner provides the web page "Adobe SiteMill 1.0: Site Management Made Easy" by Rosenthal and "Teach Yourself Web Publishing with HTML 3.0 in a Week" by Laura Lemay, pages 46-47 figure 3.1, to show that a title was in the top region of a web page, which was very well known at the time of the invention.

Ferris further discloses that **"a template is a style sheet written, for instance, in HTML, into which documents or data files are inserted for a stylized presentation by the presenter"**(col 5, lines 46-50). This shows that the template includes at least one HTML code for defining the style of the template. In other words, Ferris suggests "*selecting a style template* for a predetermined region of a web page layout, which is the title, the selected template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template."

Applicants argue that since Ferris neither teaches nor suggests the invention claimed in independent claims 1, 17, 23, 39, 45, specially the limitation "*selecting a style template* for a predetermined region of a web page layout, the selected template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template", dependent claims 2-16, 18-22, 24-38, 40-44 may not found obvious over Ferris (remark, page 11, last paragraph to page 12).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As mentioned above, Ferris suggests "*selecting a style template* for a predetermined region of a web page layout, the selected template including at least one HTML code defining a style of the style template." Therefore, Ferris suggests the invention claimed in independent claims 1, 17, 23, 39, and 45.

Applicants further argue that with respect to the dependent claims, since the Office Action acknowledges that features recited in those claims are not found in Ferris and fails to provide a citation to prior art disclosing the missing features, and fails to provide support for a suggestion in the prior art for modifying the teaching of Ferris, the Office Action fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness for each of the dependent claims such as claim 2 (remark, page 12, paragraphs 3-4 and page 13).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

With respect to the dependent claims, the Office Action acknowledges that features recited in those claims are not found in Ferris and *does provide* the reason why to include the missing features in Ferris either because the feature was well known or because Ferris discloses a feature, which was obvious to be modified to include in Ferris.

Regarding claim 2, the Office Action acknowledges that the predetermined region of the web page layout is a horizontal region spanning an entire width of the web page layout. However, since it was well known in the art that the title of any web page takes a predetermined region, which is a horizontal space, of a web page, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have

modified Ferris to include that feature.

Take another dependent claim, for example claim 3.

The Office Action acknowledges that Ferris does not disclose inserting the information

related to the style of the template into the space before the step of uploading the

finished web page layout.

However, the Office Action points out that Ferris discloses the summary file inserted in

the template for presenting to users (col 6, lines 3-20; figure 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to have modified Ferris to include inserting the information related

to the style of the template into the space before the step of uploading the finished web

page layout because of the reason "the summary file may contain information related to

the web page including the style of the layout of the web page."

Conclusion

11.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

12.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Gever et al. (US Pat No. 6,313,835 B1, 11/06/01, filed 4/9/99).

Marcos et al. (US Pat No. 6,429,880 B2, 8/6/02, filed 4/25/01, priority 4/14/97).

Sassin et al. (US Pat No. 6,449,260 B1, 9/10/02, filed 5/1/98).

Lee et al. (US Pat No. 6,466,970 B1, 10/15/02, filed 1/27/99).

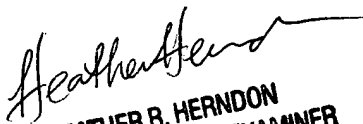Tyan et al. (US Pat No. 5,893,127, 4/6/99, filed 11/18/96).

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-

0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone

numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-

746-7239 for regular communications and 707-746-7238 for After Final

communications.

        Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-

9000.

clh
1/31/03

HEATHER R. HERNDON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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